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The October Gardens

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The California Garden

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No. 4

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

To paraphrase a little, a community may be said to be only as beautiful as its least beautiful unit—a unit being one of the home grounds therein. It follows, oftentimes, conversely, that if one property owner in a given community commences to improve his grounds, the adjoining property owner will come to see that his lot suffers by comparison, and will commence to plant trees, shrubs, lawn, etc. Soon this beneficial bacteria will be spread over a block and to the next block, etc.

We realize that we are spinning this upon a beautiful theory, but this same theory is more tenable than is generally realized. Think, then, what the effect would be if tomorrow one hundred people in one hundred different communities should begin to plant gardens around.

their homes. It is not hard to see that before long our city would have attained a reputation for its beautiful home gardens, a reputation which is a very desirable one for a city to have.

Our proposition is this: There are between five and six hundred members of the Floral Association, all of which of course, are not active, but suppose that there are out of this number one hundred who have not so far given much time or thought to their home gardens, and suppose that during a certain week, which might perhaps be called Community Improvement Week, these one hundred persons should make a beginning in that direction. Each of these communities is then inoculated, and the idea will spread.

PICKINGS AND PECKINGS

By the Early Bird



HIS blooming world I live in is seething with the authoritative statements of self constituted authorities. I don't meet an individual who is not quite convinced that we are suffering from too much or too little of anything you care to mention, say Johnson for instance, and whatever other evils we may be accumulating we surely are escaping the fate of the Church at Ephesus, which blew neither hot nor cold and so was discarded in a rather unpleasant manner. Any way I should like to ask what constitutes authority, because the institution of today is the joke of tomorrow and logically he who has been an authority last week for that very reason should be discounted this.

You have borne with me long enough to know that I am building up a sort of camouflage before jumping into a matter I know perfectly well has no business in a respectable garden magazine. I have had a shock the other way round so to speak by receiving an invitation from a solid representative business association of Los Angeles to address them on any phase of the subject of reconstruction that

I choose to elucidate; further, the specific inviter has known me intimately for a longer period than any one in San Diego and apparently he has no intention of springing a joke on his fellow citizens. Of course I am primarily telling you this for fear you might not hear of it otherwise but it is striking instance of the promiscuous manner in which individual opinions on the gravest subjects float blithely into the atmosphere. Nevertheless I have ideas like the rest of you and seeing that my gall is hardly equal at present to accepting the above mentioned invitation to air them in a strange land, I meander among them here, for you are supposed to know what I stated in my reply to the unknowing, that in my own city I am regarded as only just sane enough to be allowed loose and will bear close watching.

I am rather avoiding the haunts of men these days because there my limited intelligence is frayed to a fringe by being asked to confute a legion of statements which make the fourteen articles seem like the first sum in arithmetic, but I cannot get away from the Saturday Evening Post for I have formed that

habit of enjoying the fiction and being obliged to read the other stuff when the fiction does not last out the week, and each week sees me digging up the opinion of the last to make room for the new. Oh the confusion of all these prophets in Israel!!! I know you will be surprised when I confess I don't know just how to bring the prices of those things I want to buy to the point that pleases me, nor how to settle strikes or deal with Bolshevism, or whatever the thing is called, but I am pretty sure that neither the observance nor neglect of the letter of the law in existence or to be made will do it.

It looks as if humanity like a school has got out of bounds. Our vision has widened beyond our intelligence and we are dealing with general problems from individualistic standpoints. If we could be perfectly honest with ourselves we know the cause of the world unrest just as we know that only growth can remove it and that is our failure to see the other fellow's point of view and give it due weight. Why a strike? Because the strikers insist they must have more something and the other side says, "No!" "Well," say the strikers, "we'll get it anyway, and damn the rest of us," or they should say, "US", but really say "YOU", universal anything except unrest being a pipe dream. Sounds awful, does it not? but it is pretty near true. Lets go into the matter a little more, trying to be honest with ourselves. How about the Peace Conference? I don't suppose the delegates from the different countries had very specific instructions given them, mainly because they were supposed to know their business, but had such been issued and translated from diplomatic language to plain United States and boiled down they would have sounded like, "Don't let those other fellows put anything over on you and grab off all you can." The one exception seems to have been our representative, and now we are howling in places because that is not noticeably the way he acted.

What constitutes making good on the part of a Senator or Congressman? Some people think getting as much government money as possible spent in his district and if his attention wanders to generalities he loses his job. Patriotism, civic pride, etc., boiled down are in their action forinst the other fellow. One might go on down to scholars who strike when things don't suit them, and then we keep looking for the cause of high prices and other unpleasantnesses in shortages that never existed on the one side and profiteering on the other. Has it ever occurred to you while you bay the moon about the H. C. L. that you always gladly took stuff at a price which you knew was lower than the cost of production, if a living wage were paid? Did you ever say, "This is too cheap, I insist on paying a fair price?" You feel that is different, of course, but logic demands balanced action and

your position now as a kicker suffers unless you kicked when the pendulum was swinging the other way.

Unless you can sense this give and take philosophy from this one point it would be useless to go on illustrating, because you don't want to. You know the world is moving on a competitive system, a devil take the hindermost policy, and now that modern inventions have brought the world to our doorstep, the thing is too big for us; its control demands universal laws. We still believe in Monroe doctrines, imaginary border lines over which ants cross and recross in their every day meanderings (though that is not fair, for the ant never meanders, it always has serious business ahead), and a God's chosen people. We are sitting on pins waiting for a prophet in Israel and the woods are full of them and all have a following because the order of evolution is that individuals blaze the trail and the mass follows after. I remember some two years ago a lady came to me and said that she foresaw this social and industrial seething ahead and asked me what I was going to do about it. I countered by inquiring what she thought I ought to do, and was told to go out into the highways and byways and talk pleasantly to the I. W. W.s and such. I did not do it, not that I hate talking, but I did not know what to say then any more than I do now. There is no Patent Specific for our fever. I feel sure, it is caused by GROWING PAINS but I say again as I said to the lady, "I HAVE AN ABIDING FAITH IN THE ULTIMATE COMMON SENSE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," and there you see I have that localized view. I have not grown big enough to bother about the sense common or uncommon of the peoples of the Earth.

I was told by a recent arrival from the East that one had to come out West to hear the real convincing reasons for opposition to the League of Nations. Perhaps we out here are far enough away to get perspective and our president came out here to get real information and another lawgiver is to follow. We are a funny people, if not a chosen one, but I think most of us have sense enough to politely listen to the other fellow and then judge for ourselves. You do it now.

Camp Kearny Work Continues

The Floral Association is still assembling and sending flowers to the Camp Kearny hospital each week. This work was commenced nearly two years ago and has been carried on practically without interruption. Members and friends of the Floral Association are urged to contribute cut flowers for this purpose.

Flowers should be sent to the San Diego & Arizona Ticket Office at Third and Broadway early Thursday morning of each week.

The Philosopher in the Flower Garden

By Bronte A. Reynolds, Editor, State Department of Agriculture.

So much labor is expended—honest, well-meaning effort—uselessly expended, because one does not study the habits, needs, and likes and dislikes of the flowers they endeavor to grow.

And why? Flowers are as sensitive to care and kindly treatment as children, perhaps, in fact, more so, since they have no will to obstruct your effort, but produce flowers and fruit in proportion to the wisdom and care you employ.

Habit and Environment

Habit is strong in plant life, and this especially is noticeable in the more novel and recent productions or strains that in the absence of the most scrupulous care will revert to the old mediocre type from which they were generated. Environment will strongly influence the physical characteristics of the plants you grow. Take for instance your verbenas, geraniums, petunias and pansies. In the sunny border they lift their heads in upward growth and produce strong erect stalks. Now transplant the species to the shaded bed, in the sheltered side of the house—the damp, cool places where you grew ferns in profusion, and where the sun never shines. What happens? Your verbenas, geraniums, petunias and pansies send out long attenuated growths, feeling for the sunshine; they are now but sparsely clothed with leafage and that at greater intervals along the stems; they are anaemic and lack the rich deep green color; they cease to stand upright and crawl along the ground; in fine they have simply adapted themselves to the changed environment!

On the contrary, remove the moisture-loving ferns from the cool sequestered shady places and set them in a sunny location. What change takes place? In a comparatively short time the delicate fragile fronds become coarse and thickened and stocky. They, too, have adapted themselves to a new and changed environment!

A Striking Metamorphosis

At one time a delicate fragile air-plant was sent to me from Florida. It was growing on a piece of bark. Shortly it made a profuse growth, became too heavy, and a portion was broken off by the wind. I planted the broken stems in a pot of rich earth and—see the change—in a few weeks the orchid-like deli-

cate plant had lost all semblance to its ethereal parent and its leafage and stem growth become so coarse, thickened and changed that as a decorative plant it was about as pleasing to the aesthetic eye as a head of cabbage.

There is nothing written in books which will be of value to the flower gardener, unless the information is closely adapted to an intimate knowledge of a given plant gained by applied observation and study of its needs.

Plant Surgery

Many of the practices used in farming and fruit growing may be adapted with good results in the flower garden. For instance with dahlias, asters, and zinnias one should cut out the center, and cause the plants to “bush”; in this manner the vitality of the plant is more evenly distributed and more perfect flowers will result.

If flowers are to be kept in bloom they must not be allowed to go to seed. Keep a pair of sharp shears handy and clip off all wasted flowers and seed pods. This is one secret of cannas—keep the old flowers pulled off as they wilt and cut the spray of seed pods when it forms and the canna will send out new blossoms from the next lower joint.

Dead Growths Sap Plant Vitality


Do not permit dead functionless growth and leaves to hang to your choice plants. Any deadened area on a plant seems to act in a measure to drain the vitality of that plant. Let me cite one instance to illustrate this point. I grew some choice Ponderosa tomatoes. They were hothouse pot seedlings. The soil had been prepared for three weeks with well rotted manure, and the weather, while hot, was good growing weather for tomatoes. But the plants seemed to “stand still” and made no progress. The three sets of leaves next the ground were sere and yellow from refracted heat. I then clipped these deadened leaves off, leaving about one inch of stem, and not cutting into the bulbous thickening of the stem. The result was that in twenty-four hours these plants literally “jumped up” and grew, and I always succeeded with tomatoes after that.

Think in interest—your own ininterest—save and invest. War Saving Stamps pay 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

The October Gardens


By MARY MATTHEWS

The Flower Garden

 HIS is, or should be one of the main planting seasons of the year. Enrich your ground well, and then put in your beds. Plants that are well started in the flats—pansies, stocks, snapdragons and a host of others will bloom early if put in favorable locations. The days are cooler, and irrigation not such a task,—less water being required. Plant seeds for succession, and if desired, the latter part of the month they can be put in open ground. Personally, I prefer to plant all seeds in flats and then transplant at leisure. Do not, however, let them make too much growth before shifting. Stocks, especially are very apt to prove inferior if allowed to form good sized plants before being moved. Plant all bulbs and tubers suitable for this season that can be procured, though after one has read the long list that cannot be imported owing to Quarantine No. 37 of the U. S. Federal Horticultural Board “the only bulbs admitted are Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies and Crocus”, it would seem that we must have a very limited list or rely on home grown supplies. Surely now, if never before, California has a chance to come to the front in these things. Right here in San Diego we are able to grow and increase numerous bulbs and tubers that in other districts are listed as half hardy,—that is, can only be grown in the open with protection. In the past all the stock of these has been imported. Probably of all early spring bulbs, daffodils or narcissus are the most popular. They are beautiful in color, hardy, and easily grown. Plant the bulbs five or six inches apart, use a good lot of bone meal for fertilizing, and give good drainage. When your bulbs that are in the ground have become crowded, lift and replant singly, putting the smaller ones in a reserve bed. It is not too late to put in some Freesias for spring blooming. Try some of the newer ones in various colors,—lilac, mauve, yellow, and pink. Put in *Gladiolus* for early bloom—the small flowered type. The Bride and Bridesmaid or *Colvillei* are very pretty, quite hardy in this section and should be planted now so as to make a winter growth. If you have not already separated your *Flag Iris*, do so now, putting them just under ground and firm the surface well,—this iris resents deep planting. There are some very beautiful new ones in this section of the iris,—one especially spoken of, though I have not seen it. It is “Mrs. Sherwin Wright,” a tall grower, pure yellow. Two

favorites are *Pallida Dalmatica*, lavender blue, and orange scented, and *Mme. Chereau*, flowers pure white bordered with blue, stems often two or three feet tall. Spanish *Iris* are under the ban, and unless they can be procured from home growers our supply will be limited. *Amaryllis Belladonna* should be moved just as soon as the flowers are past, as they make a winter growth. Plant another lot of Sweet Peas so as to continue bloom late into the spring. Large clumps of *Coreopsis lanceolata* can be separated and replanted for early bloom. Snails can usually be found in the clumps and are very apt to injure the bloom stalks. Put *Cineraria* seedlings out of doors in shaded spots. *Columbines* can be put into permanent places—eastern and northern exposures are probably the best for them. Watch your *Chrysanthemums*, and where coming into bloom, protect from the hot sun and drying winds. Prune deciduous shrubs and vines. Scatter a few wild flower seeds around in vacant places, and the winter rains will do the rest.

The Vegetable Garden

 AN DIEGO has again covered herself with glory, and has done it apparently with the same ease with which she accomplished the perfectly carried out arrangements for the late Presidential visit. In fact it is becoming “a habit” for us to do things well, and the County Fair was no exception to the rule. It is worth anybody's time, any time, to visit the exposition grounds, and if necessary to pay 25c for that privilege, but when at the same time one can take in an up-to-date fair in which the city and county are co-operating as one, why, it is a crime not to go. And judging from the attendance that was evidently the general point of view, as apparently every one went.

Now to get back to a few brief remarks on the October garden, if we should have a continuation of the present refreshing little rain, why every one will naturally get out and dig, because one cannot resist the call of that combination of moist air and moist earth, which is only produced by nature herself and is a thing apart from artificial irrigation.

Presuming that you have applied some well rotted manure, well spaded under, to the piece of ground you are going to plant, you can proceed to get out cabbage and cauliflower plants, and some strawberries. The Progressive Ever-

bearing is one of the best for early planting, and if set out now will give you berries in March and continue to bear until September. They are medium-size, sweet berries, with a good deal of the wild strawberry flavor.

It is also a good time to put out a few Wagner's Giant Rhubarb roots, so that you can have rhubarb ready for the table after Xmas. Rhubarb will stand liberal fertilizing and plenty of water. In planting your straw-

berries, set them about 10 inches apart in the row and your rows about 2 feet apart.

It is getting a little late now for potatoes, but you can plant all other root crops to advantage, and add to these lettuce, spinach, peas, endive, parsley, kale, etc. Your root crops to be planted now include beets, carrots, onions and turnips. You can still take a chance with Canadian Wonder Beans, and the time is just right for Broad Windsor.

The September Meeting



THE regular monthly meeting of the Floral Association was held at Mrs. Warren Crouse's on September 16th, 1919. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, Mr. Hieatt was asked for a report from the Show Committee, of which he is chairman. He announced that the outlook was very encouraging, although, due to the shortage of water, flowers have not been grown in such profusion by Association members as in past years. The trees and shrubs which are to be awarded as prizes, are in splendid condition and will be an addition to the garden of those whose displays gain special recognition. Berry bearing shrubs, as they are seasonable at this time, are to be added to the premium list.

The discussion of the evening was given chiefly to the proposal of methods by which children's interest in gardens might be stimulated. It was suggested at future shows that there should be special classes provided for children. The matter of school gardens was spoken of. They are now policed and inspected by members of the different grades and the officers are appointed by the children. This plan has the hearty endorsement of the Association.

The splendid display of sweetpeas, which the Stockton School grew last year, was mentioned as a sample of what may be accomplished. This season there is to be special effort put forth in cultivating flowers in the Franklin School gardens. Many Mexican children live in this district, and they are manifesting a desire to have a creditable showing.

A motion was made and carried that a committee from the Floral Association be appointed by the President to confer with the representatives of the horticultural interests in the schools, in order to form a plan to encourage the cultivation of plants among the students. It was suggested that a Junior membership should be created as an auxiliary to the organization.

A motion to the effect that a committee meet with the Board of Education was carried. The object of the meeting to be the formation of a feasible plan by which the planting about the schools might be improved. A report is to be rendered at the next meet-

ing. The Association is to act in an advisory capacity.

The chairman spoke of the necessity of securing more advertisements for the "Garden". We believe we are giving "value received" as the "Garden" has a circulation of several hundred, and our rates are extremely low as compared with those of other periodicals. Concerns dealing in garden accessories could advertise to their advantage.

The rival merits of the dahlia and chrysanthemum were brought out in discussion. Here in San Diego, at least, the dahlia has largely superceded the chrysanthemum, and this is not because the latter may not be grown at its best in this climate, as a memorable exhibit held several years ago by Mr. Sies proved, to all those who were fortunate enough to attend. With the triumph of the dahlia, the meeting adjourned to view Mrs. Crouse's garden by artificial light. LEDA KLAUBER, Secretary.

The Avocado Tree

By Wm. H. Sallmou

"He who has planted a good tree has not lived in vain." The avocado tree combines beauty and utility. It is a good ornamental tree and a good fruit tree. Whether planted singly on the front lawn, or in the backyard or in orchard rows it is a thing of beauty. It is an adaptable tree because of its variation in form. Some varieties are broad and spreading, some are tall and erect and others are pyramidal in shape. It is a good shade tree. In Guatemala it is often used as a shade for the delicate coffee bushes. As a wayside tree a long row of seedling avocados may be seen on the highway from San Diego to Los Angeles at the turn into Tustin. There is an avenue of them thru the oil fields on the San Gabriel road towards Pasadena and another of budded trees bearing abundant fruit on Hadley street in Whittier leading towards Trumbull Canyon. The tree is an evergreen and its leaves look somewhat like those of the Magnolia though not quite so wax-like. When loaded with rich white blossoms and young shoots of reddish tinge or when bearing its round, oblong or gourd-shaped fruit varying in color from light green to dark purple or almost black, it is a wonder to behold.

Fall Flower Show

By F. L. HIEATT

The Thirteenth Annual Fall Flower Show, in point of attendance, and the number and quality of the exhibits was one of the very best shows yet held by the Floral Association. Of the nearly forty thousand visitors to the fair a large majority visited the flower show.

The show committee was under a big handicap in staging the show; the location and space allotted was not conducive to an artistic setting, being surrounded by automobile exhibits with the walls covered with muslin signs which lent anything but a pleasing background for the show. However, whatever we lacked in effectiveness by being in the midst of the industrial exhibits, the County Fair was the gainer, for as one Fair official expressed it, "The flower show was the one thing that set off our fair in fine shape." So like Pollyanna, "that's something to be glad for."

The opportunity was lacking for Mr. Morley and his force to set up the Park's usual artistic exhibit in landscape effect owing to limited space and they had to be content with bordering the flower exhibit with plants and rustic fence, separating it somewhat from the automobile row, and with three tables of very fine dahlias and zinnias from the park gardens.

For the professionals Miss Sessions, Mr. Austin of the Beacon Hill Nursery and Mr. H. E. Sies, made creditable exhibits; Miss Sessions as usual showing some novelties such as *Quisqualis indica*, *Achimenes* in two varieties, some new evergreen grapes and a very fine *Del Mar* statice. Mr. Austin's exhibit consisted of plants and shrubs, showing some very fine specimens—among those attracting the most attention were *Ficus pandurata*, *Alocasia*, *Philodendron* and *Lonicera Nitida* or box honeysuckle.

Mr. Sies was on hand with a large exhibit of very fine dahlias of almost every shade and hue, many of which were from seedlings of his own propagation.

In the amateur classes there were 134 entries with large classes of dahlias and zinnias. The fine seedling dahlias shown by Miss Elizabeth Mould and the magnificent collection of Mrs. Percy Whitehead were the center of interest of all dahlia enthusiasts.

In the zinnia section there was the keenest competition and the entries in every class were of high order. The quilled and tufted sorts shown by the Misses Yawger of Chula Vista were new and very much admired.

The fern and begonia section was contributed to by such experts as A. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Naylor and Mrs. F. D. Waite, who left nothing to be desired in quality and variety. We should have had specimens from

more of our lath gardens, however. Mrs. Waite had a very interesting educational exhibit showing all the stages of propagation and development of Rex begonias, for which she has a wide reputation. Mrs. Naylor's *Peltata* begonia was easily the most admired plant in the show.

Time and space will not permit further comment on the other splendid entries, but an account of the show would be incomplete without mention of the decorated dining tables.

The schedule in this class provided that the decorations could be completely changed each day, this to bring the resourcefulness of the decorator.

On Wednesday Mrs. L. A. Blochman captured the blue ribbon using delicate pink begonias and pink tulle; Mrs. Maxfield Cook of Chula Vista, with her table decorated for autumn effect with *Crataegus* and zinnias was first on Thursday; then on Friday Mrs. Mary A. Greer produced what was easily the most artistic arrangement of the show, using *Parkinsonia aculeata* with a touch of *exacum*, the dish and candles harmonizing perfectly with the yellow of the *Parkinsonia*.

On Saturday Mrs. Greer was again awarded the blue ribbon in strong competition with a begonia feature by Mrs. Maxfield Cook, Mrs. Greer using *Scilla* (summer crocus) with *exacum* with dainty effect.

All in all, considering that the show was carried thru four days of unfavorable weather instead of the usual two, it was one the Association can well feel proud of and give us some idea of the possibilities of future shows.

Awards Made

Awards made in the several classes are as follows:

Section A. Open to Professionals

Best collection of decorative plants arranged in space about 10x10. First, Beacon Hill Nursery.

Best collection 25 shrubs. First, Beacon Hill Nursery.

Best collection 15 vines. No award.

Best display of potted or boxed ferns. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best specimen fern, any variety. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best fern hanging basket. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best hanging basket other than ferns. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best decorative plant. First, Beacon Hill Nursery.

Best new plant or flower not before shown. First, Beacon Hill Nursery.

Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure. First, Beacon Hill Nursery.

Best collection potted plants. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best collection begonias. First, K. O. Sessions.

Best collection of dahlias. First, H. E. Sies.

Best collection San Diego seedling dahlias. First, H. E. Sies.

Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias. No award.

Section B. For Amateurs

Best collection dahlias. First, Mrs. Percy Whitehead; second, Miss E. Mould.

Best three varieties cactus dahlias, one bloom each. First, Miss E. Mould; second Allan B. Cook.

Best three varieties decorative dahlias, one bloom each. First, Mrs. John Doane; second, Miss E. Mould.

Best six pompon dahlias. First, Miss Cristadoro; second, Miss Cristadoro.

Best collection San Diego County seedling dahlias. First, Miss E. Mould.

Best one bloom white dahlia. First, Miss E. Mould; second, Mrs. Frank T. Waite.

Best one bloom red dahlia. First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann; second, A. B. Cook.

Best one bloom pink dahlia. First, Mrs. Percy Whitehead; second, Allen B. Cook.

Best one bloom dahlia, any other color. First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann; second, Mrs. John Doane.

Best one bloom San Diego County seedling. First, Miss E. Mould; second, Mrs. H. Summerlin.

Best vase of dahlias not over 10 blooms. First, W. P. Brothers; second, Miss E. Mould.

Best vase of San Diego County seedling dahlias. First, W. P. Brothers; second, W. P. Brothers.

Section C. For Amateurs.

Best collection of zinnias. First, The Misses Yawger; second, Mr. F. J. Wright.

Best six blooms, red or red shaded zinnias. First, Mr. F. J. Wright; second, Mr. F. J. Wright.

Best six pink or pink shaded zinnias. First, Mrs. Jones; second, The Misses Yawger.

Best six purple zinnias. First, F. J. Wright.

Best six yellow or yellow shaded zinnias. First, Mr. F. J. Wright; second, The Misses Yawger.

Best six blooms any other color zinnias. First, The Misses Yawger; second, Mrs. E. C. Greary.

Best basket, vase or other arrangement of zinnias. First, The Misses Yawger; second, Mrs. McDaniel.

Best display of perennials. First, Mrs. Julius Wangenheim; second Mrs. Sarah Hetzel.

Best basket of annuals. First, Mrs. Frank Waite.

Best new flower or plant not before exhibited. First, Mrs. E. S. Middlebrook; second, Mrs. Arthur Waite.

Section D-O. For Amateurs.

Best display cut or potted fibrous begonias. First, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Naylor.

Best new begonia not before exhibited. First, Mrs. C. F. Naylor.

Best display tuberous begonias. First, Miss Charlotte Robinson.

Best one specimen fibrous begonias. First, C. F. Naylor; second Mrs. Sarah Hetzel.

Best one specimen Rex begonia. First, Mrs. C. F. Naylor; second, C. F. Naylor.

Best collection Rex begonia leaves on moss. First, Charlotte Robinson.

Best specimen Rex begonia, San Diego County seedling, cross or hybrid. First, Mrs. Frank D. Waite.

Best specimen maidenhair fern. First, C. F. Naylor; second, Mrs. C. F. Naylor.

Best specimen fern other than maidenhair. First, Mrs. C. F. Naylor

Best collection fern fronds on moss. First, A. D. Robinson.

Best arrangement ferns and begonias in bowl, basket or vase. First, Mrs. Sarah Hetzel.

Best fern hanging basket. First, C. F. Naylor.

Best hanging basket, begonias. First, Mrs. T. A. Hinson.

Best hanging basket other than ferns or begonias. First, W. P. Brothers; second, W. P. Brothers.

Section E. For Amateurs

Best decorated dining table. First, Mrs. L. A. Blochman; second, Mrs. Mary A. Greer and Mrs. W. F. Ludington.

Section E. For Amateurs

Best ornamental seed bearing plant. First, The Misses Yawger; second, Miss Leda Klauber.

Special awards were made on the following: Balboa park gardens for dahlias and zinnias. To Beacon Hill Nursery for general exhibit. K. O. Sessions for general exhibit.

H. E. Sies for general exhibit of dahlias.

Miss E. Mould for exhibit of San Diego County seedling dahlias.

Miss Charlotte Robinson for exquisite showing of Loydei begonias.

The Misses Yawger of Chula Vista two specials on zinnias.

Miss Charlotte Robinson seedling begonias.

Mrs. Julius Wangenheim for perennials As-ters and also for Campanula.

Mrs. N. B. Osborn basket of white anemones.

Mrs. Frank D. Waite, educational exhibit Rex begonias.

Mrs. C. S. Paden, Princess Feather.

Parks a Necessity

Continued from August Garden

"It is difficult to make the intensely practical man, or the man who lives chiefly in the present and takes little or no thought for the future, realize the importance to a city or the effect upon its growth of those things which only add to its healthfulness and beauty and to the joy of living, but no one who is keeping in touch with the growth of the progressive cities of the country is at all in doubt about the matter.

"Park Commissioners do not always have clear sailing. We meet with much unwise and stubborn opposition in our work. Few there be in any large community who will openly declare themselves hostile to parks and park improvements. They would lose their influence if they did. They profess to favor them. They will, however, invariably be found in favor of what is not attempted and opposed to what is. They are always ready with a choice assortment of 'buts' and 'ifs' with which to find cause for seeking to defeat whatever is undertaken. You will recall the high and disinterested character of Mark Twain's patriotism during the civil war when he said he was so deeply concerned that he would cheerfully sacrifice on the altar of his country all his wife's relations. You all know of citizens who are so devoted to public improvements that they are willing to boost unceasingly for them—entirely at the expense of the other fellow.

"Today, Washington, the Nation's capital, is one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Yet fifty-seven years ago, when as a Union volunteer I first visited it, it was a straggling country village with zig-zag grades, no sewerage system, no street cars, no water supply except from town pumps, wretched sidewalks and streets of dust or mud or mire, a disgrace to the nation. How came about this change? One man, with a vision that could pierce the future, with a will of iron, fearless for the right, careless of censure and abuse—'Boss' Shepard—the man they wrongly accused of graft and crime and finally ran out of the town—he did it—and now when you go to Washington on Pennsylvania Avenue, across from the New Willard Hotel, in front of the magnificent new Municipal building, you see a statue of this same 'Boss' Shepard, erected to his memory by the citizens of Washington, in grateful recognition of the great public service he performed.

"The average man of action in every community gets a lot of unnecessary abuse while he is alive and a lot of praise he cannot appreciate after he is dead. Nevertheless, he must persevere, resolved however good his

city may be, to make it a better one, and should his reward consist largely of criticism and abuse, he must comfort himself with the thought that, 'The most clubs are always found lodged in the tree which bears the best fruit.' The Great Teacher once said, 'Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you.' I know of no class of men less likely to suffer from that kind of 'woe' than those who constitute our Board of Park Commissioners.

"In every community golden opportunities await the generous man of wealth to immortalize his name. Minneapolis has twenty-four parks which have been donated to that city by public spirited citizens. Fort Wayne has four—Swinney, McCulloch, Williams and Foster Parks.

"We have recently enacted a prohibitory law in Indiana, which closed every saloon in the state April 1, 1916. These have been the poor man's club; the place where he could meet his fellows, and hold social intercourse with his friends. These clubs may not always have ministered to his health, morals, or general well-being, or to the comforts of his family, but they have given him that pleasure of social and friendly intercourse which men crave and to which they are entitled. What are we going to give the poor man and the man without a family when we deprive him of the welcome, the convenience, and the good fellowship he found in the saloon?

"Can any substitute be found of so much use and benefit, morally and physically, as could be found in the parks of our city, if these were properly improved, and furnished with every convenience for rest and play and social intercourse, not alone in the summer season but for the winter as well?

"A word in conclusion. The future of America lies in her cities. Already they are the controlling force in our government. Not so many years ago we were a distinctively agricultural people. Today sixty per cent of our population live in towns and cities. The rush to the city is the phenomenon of the day. Another fifty years will see many American cities with half a million population which scarcely number a hundred thousand now. Modern experience teaches that such a growth would mean for our city congested districts where health and physique steadily deteriorate and bring conditions which breed disease and crime. Modern industrialism subjects men and women to a routine so monotonous that at the close of a day's work they crave some positive change and in too many cases this is sought under conditions which neither conduce to health or right living.

Pleasure in a modern city was formerly only a diversion. It has become a necessity. Fresh air, the music of bands, field sports, out-door exercise, play devices, have become ways of moral and physical regeneration to that great majority of our people who cannot afford to spend their summers in pretty cottages on the shores of the numerous lakes to which our more well-to-do citizens promptly betake themselves at the approach of the heated term.

"The unemotional man, concerned only about material things, has little patience with those who seek park and playground extension or civic adornment or who would pro-

vide for sane and rational amusement and seek the betterment of the social and living conditions under which our people live. But carry this thought home with you—cities usually get what they bid for. If by good streets; pretty, well-kept homes; adequate sewerage; a pure and abundant water supply; attractive public buildings; plenty of schools, churches, libraries, and theaters and an extensive system of well distributed parks and playgrounds they bid for growth, and for growth of the right character, it is sure to come and without these you have no right to expect it."

Seeds for Fall Sowing

By J. G. MORLEY

Continued from September Garden

Biennials and Perennials

(Letter B denotes Biennials and letter P denotes Perennial.)

P. *Achillea ptarmica* (The Pearl) pretty white flower plant of spreading habit.

P. *Agatheae coelestis* (Blue Daisy or Blue Marguerite).

P. *Agrostema coronaria*, similar to *Viacaria*. P. *Alyssum*, all varieties.

P. *Anchusa Augustifolia* and *Italica*, blue flower.

P. *Anemone coronaria* and St. Bridgids Hybrids.

P. *Aquilegias* (Columbines). These are among the most useful plants in the garden and are fine for cutting for the house.

P. *Armeria Maritima* and *Formosa*, sea pink, a very fine border plant.

P. *Asters Michalmas* Daisy and other varieties.

P. *Bellis Perennis*, English Daisy.

P. *Boltonia Asteroïdes* white, *Latisquana* pink, is a fine herbaceous plant.

B. *Campanula* (Canterbury Bells) *Calycanthuna* and *Media* are biennials. Be sure to grow some.

P. *Campanula Persicifolia* and *Pyramidalis* are perennials and are very fine when in bloom.

P. *Centaurea Montana*, blue and white flowers, very pretty when in bloom.

P. *Centranthus* (Valerian) sometimes called Mexican *Heliotrope*, colors red, white, fine for cutting.

P. *Cerastium Tomentosum* (Snow in Winter) a fine border plant.

P. *Coreopsis Lanceolata*.

P. *Coreopsis Grandiflora*

P. *Delphinium*. *Delphiniums* are among the most popular of herbaceous plants. The dif-

ferent shades of blue give a beautiful effect in the garden and they are among the most popular cut flowers not only for color but for their lasting qualities. They are propagated readily from seeds and divisions and should be divided or young plants put out at least every three years. The following are the best varieties: *Elatum Hybridum*, both double and single, color deep indigo blue; *Belladonna*, light blue; *Formosum*, deep blue; *Chinensis*, colors in blue and white—these are especially fine for cutting as they have more slender stems, not so tall and a more graceful habit of growth.

P. *Dianthus Barbatus* (Sweet William) one of the finest old fashioned flowers of the garden and are produced in a large variety of colors, descriptions of which may be obtained in all first class catalogues. Seeds sown during the next few weeks will produce fine flowering plants in bloom by next May.

P. *Dianthus Plumarius*, the Pheasant's Eye type of Sweet William and a very fine strain to grow.

B. *Digitalis* (Fox Glove) are favorite flowers for the garden, several varieties may be procured but the best general variety is *Gloxinoides*, which produce rich colored flowers of large size and in colors and markings resemble the *Gloxinia*.

They are biennials, but it is advisable to sow seed every year as the old plants harbor snails, millipedes, sow bugs and other destructive insects and as they grow so easily it pays to plant new ones each year.

P. *Eupatorium Ageratoides* and *Fraseri* are two varieties that do well and are fine for cut flowers, especially for mixing in with other flowers for bouquets, etc., and have the advantage of blooming in the fall and winter seasons.

P. Forget-me-nots (*myosotis*) a flower that every one knows. The best varieties are *Alpestris*, *Dissitiflora* and *Palustris*.

P. *Gaillardia Grandiflora*, one of the best of the herbaceous perennials for the garden.

P. *Geum*, one of the finest garden plants for Southern California gardens producing large quantities of scarlet, red and orange colored flowers. The best varieties are Mrs. Bradshaw, deep red; *Atrosanguinum*, bright scarlet and *Holdrechi*, orange color.

P. *Helianthus*, *Maxmillianii*, perennials sunflower, are a very fine addition to the garden. Several very fine varieties.

B. Hollyhocks are among the finest of the old fashioned flowers that you always find in mother's garden and are one of the most satisfactory to grow. They belong to the Mallow family and of late years have been subject to a rust called the Hollyhock disease, which attacks all members of the Mallow family. Good drainage is essential for their cultivation and that along with liberal doses of Bordeaux mixture is the best system of controlling the rust.

P. *Incarvillea Delavayii*, has *Gloxinia* like flower; very fine.

P. *Lobelia Cardinalis* (Cardinal flower) has dark maroon foliage and scarlet flower—a fine plant in the garden.

P. *Lupinus hybrida*, embracing all the fine herbaceous and shrubby varieties—list of varieties may be found in any first class catalogue.

P. *Matricaria capensis* fl. pl., fine, small, white flower. Valuable for cutting.

P. *Oenothera* (Evening Primrose) all in shades of yellow. Very effective in the garden towards evening as they are night blooming.

P. *Papaver Orientalis*, large flowered scarlet poppy; *Nodicaule* (Iceland Poppy) very fine.

P. *Penstemon Gloxinoides*; very fine garden plant, producing flowers all the year round.

P. *Phlox decussata*, perennial phlox, one of the finest herbaceous plants for the garden.

P. *Platycodon Maresi*, dwarf blue, Album white.

P. *Pyrethrum Roseum*, very fine in half shady place. *Uliginosum*, fall bloomer, fine cut flower.

P. *Rehmannia Angulata*, rose and red shades; fine for the garden.

P. *Scabiosa Caucasica*, color lavender, fine for cutting.

P. *Statice Latifolia* and other hybrid types are very fine.

P. *Stokesia Cyanea*, resembles an Aster, are very good for cutting.

B. Stocks, Brompton, Intermediate and Cut and Come Again are well worth growing as well as the 10-week stocks.

Cyclamen Persicum and *Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum*. These are among the finest winter and spring blooming plants for the green house, lath house and out-door planting

in a protected situation. This is the best time to sow the seeds from now until the last of October.

Cyclamen Persicum are more floriferous than the *Giganteum* strains, but do not have such large flowers. The seed should be sown in a cool place in a compost of leaf mould, sand and loam about equal parts. It is advisable to mix in some powdered charcoal as it tends to keep the soil sweet. Good drainage is absolutely indispensable.

The seeds take from 30 to 75 days to germinate and before the first leaf shows they form a small tuber or corm before the leaf growth is visible. It is best to sow them in 6 inch pots or pans where only a small quantity is grown. Provide plenty of drainage with broken crocks or small stones and leave space for about 3 inches of soil. Place a layer of moss between the soil and the drainage so as to keep the drainage clear. Water carefully. After the plants have made 2 or 3 leaves they may be transplanted into 2 inch pots or about 6 plants in a 6 inch pot and when large enough transplant single into 3 inch pots. Keep them growing. The final shift should be into 5 inch or 6 inch pots. If well grown they will begin to bloom 15 months after sowing the seed and continue to bloom for several months.

Autumn Styles

The autumn styles are out, I see

But as to colors few agree.

Dame Oak says, "Yellow should be worn,"

And so to old gold she is sworn:

Miss Gentian and her sister, too,

Appear in public dressed in blue:

Gay Miss Maple claims that red,

Of all colors is ahead:

While dear Miss Clematis is dressed,

In misty white as suits her best;

The Misses Pine and Fir are seen

In costumes of unchanging green.

But Madam Chestnut says, "That brown

Is the best of colors for a gown."

And so we may conclude the while

That every color is in style.

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The Book Shelf

[Editor's Note: This column is to be a regular feature of the "Garden". Partial bibliographies will be published monthly, listing garden publications available at the San Diego Public Library, accompanied from time to time by reviews of some of the most meritorious books and magazines, by Miss Lena B. Hunzicker, Reference Librarian of our city library.]

Nature Books in the San Diego Public Library

When the nature lover turns from his wanderings among the flowers and fields to commune with comrades of like turn of mind in the book world, he finds himself at first bewildered and somewhat at a loss to find his way through the mass of books and literature on nature subjects. To be sure, the list of new books published each year is not great, but unlike fiction, the book for the flower and tree lover comes to stay.

No "best sellers" are to be found in the nature lover's library, but what is the joy of the librarian's heart is the intensive use made of that literature by its patrons.

It is not the intention here to enumerate the best books on botany, flower gardening or landscape gardening, for that must be left to the specialist. It will be more to the point for the librarian to note some of the more recent and interesting books on the subjects. These, of course, will be of wide range, appealing not only to the scientist, but also to the novice and including recreational reading.

Of recent acquisition to the Public Library, although not fresh from the press, is Duggar's "Plant Physiology." This is one of the well known and popular "Rural Text-Book Series."

That C. Stuart Gager's "Fundamentals of Botany", bids fair to become one of the important and authentic works of its kind is evinced by the fact that within a year of its first publication in 1916, it was reprinted. Mr. Gager, who is the director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, has illustrated his work with considerably over four hundred figures and drawings.

Two books on the school garden have been added within the last year. Meier's School and Home Gardens and the School Garden by Weed and Emerson.

Circulating copies as well as a reference copy of the "Annotated List of the Wild Flowers of California", by P. B. Kennedy, have been added, and the work will be a valuable addition to the literature of its kind.

For recreational reading, no more delightful books can be chosen than the two volumes by Royal Dixon, entitled, "The Human Side of Plants" and "The Human Side of Trees." These are beautifully illustrated in color as well as in black and white plates. Who would ordinarily think of describing the Southern live oaks, overhung with great festoons of Spanish moss, as "a fashionable tree"; or, the Yucca as, "the plant which entertains both systematically and profitably"? Characteristic of his imaginative style is the following paragraph:

"Most plants are honest. Even the kidnapper offers some reward, at least a temporary one, to the insects they deceive; but there are a few plants with showy blossoms, like the Grass of Parnassus, which employ the services of insects without giving any remuneration. In their flaring costumes and their unlovely habits they are remarkably analogous to the flashily clothed 'confidence man' whom the race endures."

Then, of course, there is Saunder's "With the Flowers and Trees in California." While not a new book, it is certainly one well worth while knowing, not only because of the mine of information about Southern California trees and flowers within the two covers of the volume, but also because of the charming and delightful style of the author, who is a lover of nature and all things Californian.

Another interesting book, but along different lines, is, "Old Time Gardens," by Alice Morse Earle, which has recently been reprinted. The book includes interesting chapters on old time gardens, gardens in Colonial days and garden furnishings. The numerous illustrations add greatly to the interest of the book.

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The California Garden

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October Meeting

The regular October evening meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blochman, 3260 First, corner Thorn, on October 21st, at 8:00 o'clock. Take No. 1 car to Fifth and Thorn streets, or No. 13 to First and Thorn.

Floral Association is Honored

The Floral Association assisted in an appropriate way in entertaining our President and the first lady of the land. A basket of *Quisqualis indica* was sent to the President's suite by the Floral Association, and as an especial compliment to Mrs. Wilson, orchids were added to the basket.

That Mrs. Wilson appreciated the attention is evidenced both by a personal note of acknowledgement, printed below, and the fact that the orchids, (her favorite flower,) were worn as a corsage. The Floral Association feels that it has been signally honored on San Diego's red letter day.

"Thank you very warmly for the exquisite orchids."—Edith Bolling Wilson.

Why We Should Save

The person who doesn't save goes without worth-while things today, and will go without them tomorrow. The person who saves has everything he needs today, and will have still more tomorrow. Buy War Saving Stamps.

The Query Corner

Q. Will you be kind enough to advise me what to do for a *eugenia myrtifolia* that is covered with scale and ants?

A. The scale may be controlled by spraying with kerosene emulsion according to the following formula: Dissolve a one-inch cube of soap in one pint of hot water. Add one pint kerosene. Mix very thoroughly, preferably with an egg beater, and add three gallons water. It would probably be advisable to apply several sprayings, about sixty days apart to "get" the young as they hatch. The ants are feeding on the honeydew which is exuded by the scale and will probably leave when the scale is eradicated. If not, a poisoned syrup may be used.

Q. What are some good hedge plants?

A. California Privet, Monterey Cypress, Abelia, Eugenia, Pittosporum species. If a combination of the practical and ornamental is desired, a fruit bearing hedge is possible by using one of the several varieties of the common Guava, or the so-called Pineapple Guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*).

Q. The leaves and fruit on my orange trees are covered with what appears to be soot. How can this condition be prevented?

A. The sooty condition is caused by a smut fungus. As this fungus feeds on the honeydew which is exuded by several species of scale insects, the control measures would, therefore, be employed against the particular insect pest which is the indirect cause of the smut. Black Scale, which is one of the worst offenders in this respect may be controlled by fumigation, or by spraying with Kerosene Emulsion according to formula given in answer to the first query in this column.

Q. Is the so-called asparagus fern really a fern?

A. No, it is a species of the same genus as the edible asparagus, and is known botanically as *Asparagus plumosus*. However, because of its fern-like appearance, it is used for many decorative purposes for which ferns are employed.

A Bulb Show?

It has been suggested that a special Bulb Show be held along in the early spring, the idea being to make it exclusively a bulb exhibit, and not on a pretentious enough scale to detract from the spring show, which is expected to be a sizable affair. Such a show could possibly be held in connection with one of the regular afternoon or evening meetings, of the Floral Association. It is doubtful if very many of our gardening population realize the possibilities in bulbs in this favored corner of the world. Bring your suggestions for a bulb exhibit.

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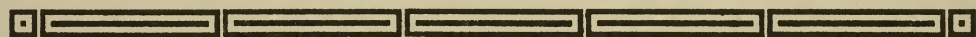
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